United Nations S/PV.3782

Security Council
Fifty-second Year

Provisional

3782nd Meeting
Wednesday, 28 May 1997, 12.10 p.m.
New York

President:	Mr. Park	(Republic of Korea)
Members:	Chile	Mr. Larraín
	China	Mr. Liu Jieyi
	Costa Rica	Mr. Berrocal Soto
	Egypt	Mr. Abdel Aziz
	France	Mr. Dejammet
	Guinea-Bissau	Mr. Cabral
	Japan	Mr. Konishi
	Kenya	Mr. Mahugu
	Poland	Mr. Wlosowicz
	Portugal	Mr. Monteiro
	Russian Federation	Mr. Lavrov
	Sweden	Mr. Osvald
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir John Weston
	United States of America	Mr. Richardson

Agenda

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1997/372)

97-85616 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 12.10 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1997/372)

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, document S/1997/372.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/1997/396, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution (S/1997/396) before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Kenya, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1109 (1997).

In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

> "As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1997/372) states, in paragraph 13:
>
> > 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria-sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the problem can be reached.'
>
> "That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1997/30.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.3783

Security Council

Fifty-second Year

Provisional

3783rd Meeting

Wednesday, 28 May 1997, 12.15 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Park	(Republic of Korea)
Members:	Chile	Mr. Larraín
	China	Mr. Liu Jieyi
	Costa Rica	Mr. Berrocal Soto
	Egypt	Mr. Abdel Aziz
	France	Mr. Dejammet
	Guinea-Bissau	Mr. Cabral
	Japan	Mr. Konishi
	Kenya	Mr. Mahugu
	Poland	Mr. Wlosowicz
	Portugal	Mr. Monteiro
	Russian Federation	Mr. Lavrov
	Sweden	Mr. Osvald
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir John Weston
	United States of America	Mr. Richardson

Agenda

The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (S/1997/365 and Add.1)

97-85622 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 12.15 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (S/1997/365 and Add.1)

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Germany, Italy and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Čalovski (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) took a seat at the Council table; Mr. Reichel (Germany) and Mr. Terzi di Sant'Agata (Italy) took the seats reserved for them at the side of the Council Chamber.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force, documents S/1997/365 and addendum 1. Members of the Council also have before them document S/1997/405, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to document S/1997/267, which contains the text of a letter dated 1 April 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General.

The first speaker is the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, on whom I now call.

Mr. Čalovski (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia): I would like to make a brief statement with regard to the draft resolution on the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) that the Council will adopt at this meeting. Before doing so, let me say how pleased I am to see you, the representative of the Republic of Korea — a friendly country to the Republic of Macedonia — presiding over the Security Council for this month.

At the same time, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the members of the Security Council for their positive attitude towards the present and future role of UNPREDEP in our region; to all the troop contributing countries for their continuous readiness to help; to the Secretary-General and his staff for their efforts to make UNPREDEP an important success story of our Organization; and, of course, to all the members of UNPREDEP for their dedication and high level of performance.

The decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of UNPREDEP for a further six months due to the present situation in the Balkans will make it clear that the Council and the international community continue to support the preventive activities needed in our region and are thus supporting the forces of peace which are struggling against the forces of destruction — something that requires international support.

From the start of the deployment of this preventive United Nations mission for peace, the Republic of Macedonia did its best to enable it to perform its duty successfully. I am happy to note the broad recognition of the fact that the activities of UNPREDEP and its clear message greatly helped prevent the spillover of the Balkan war towards the south, and also the fact that it has been an important factor for stabilization in the region.

In spite of the success of UNPREDEP and the stability of my country, the present negative developments in the region, particularly in Albania, have made the extension of UNPREDEP's mandate an obvious

necessity. We are pleased that the position of my Government coincided with the recommendation of the Secretary-General to extend the mission's mandate and that this position was supported by all members of the Security Council. I am sure that this common attitude will give strength to UNPREDEP's mission.

The preventive tasks of the mission in the coming period will not be easier than what has been the case so far. The complex situation in our region and the difficulties in predicting precisely coming developments require the continuous and able coordination of all peace efforts in our region. In this regard, the capacity of the mission and its ability to perform the tasks it is best qualified for should be utilized thoughtfully and effectively. The mission should continue to act as an important United Nations preventive deployment force for peace in the region.

Let me end this brief statement by expressing the satisfaction of my Government at the Council's decision to extend the mandate of the mission. My Government will, of course, continue to support it, and will cooperate closely with UNPREDEP, as it has up to now.

The President: I thank the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for the kind words he addressed to me.

It is my understanding that the Security Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution (S/1997/405) before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Kenya, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1110 (1997).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. Lavrov (Russian Federation) (*interpretation from Russian*): The Russian Federation agreed to the adoption of the Security Council resolution to extend the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) on the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General. In reaching that decision, we took into account appeals to us from the leadership of Macedonia and the position of our Security Council partners. It is no secret that the initial goal of UNPREDEP in Macedonia — to prevent conflicts in other regions of the former Yugoslavia from spreading — has been attained. The mandate that was given by the Security Council has been successfully implemented. This is borne out by the assessments contained in the report of the Secretary-General on UNPREDEP. We note in particular that further significant progress has been made in bilateral relations between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Macedonia.

The main reason for the extension of UNPREDEP was the complicated situation in Albania, which has created additional risks in the area around Macedonia. This has resulted in the specific parameters and priorities established for the operation at this stage. The most urgent task is to work out ways for the proper restructuring of UNPREDEP, concentrating it in the area of Albania. In keeping with paragraph 2 of the resolution that the Council has just adopted, the next report of the Secretary-General should contain practical recommendations, in particular with regard to the military component of UNPREDEP, the deployment of the force and the reorganization of the mission so as to enhance the role of the civilian police, military observers and civilian elements.

We expect the report to be prepared as soon as possible, taking account of the developing situation in Albania, and especially the results of the upcoming elections to be held in Albania. A realistic analysis of the functions and tasks of UNPREDEP at this stage should include the question of a speedy reduction of its military component as soon as circumstances in Albania allow.

Mr. Richardson (United States of America): The United States welcomes the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) for a further six months, until 30 November 1997. We believe that UNPREDEP plays an important and highly effective role in promoting stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The crisis in Albania has heightened the need for UNPREDEP's continuation, but in our view there are

other sources of instability and tension in the region which also reinforce the importance of UNPREDEP now. We fully support a message of sustained, undiminished international commitment to UNPREDEP and the region.

This resolution to renew UNPREDEP is the product of the considered recommendations of the Secretary-General and candid discussion among members of the Council. It represents a decision on the part of the Council to proceed with a course of action which we all believe is ultimately in the best interests of the region, despite any differences among us on specific ways in which this may be most effectively achieved. Objectivity and a spirit of cooperation and compromise have prevailed in the Council on this issue. We believe this resolution will strengthen UNPREDEP's ability to carry out its difficult mission and enhance our collective efforts in the region.

Mr. Konishi (Japan): I should like to preface my remarks today by stressing the importance that the Government of Japan attaches to the maintenance of the stability of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for the peace and security of the entire Balkan region. It greatly appreciates the role that the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) has been playing in this regard by preventing conflict from spilling into the Republic across its borders.

As we take up the question of extending the mandate of UNPREDEP, it is necessary to consider the situation in neighbouring areas and countries. Albania is of particular concern in this respect. While the situation within that country has stabilized to some degree, owing to the deployment of the multinational protection force and to the efforts of various humanitarian agencies, it is anticipated that the restoration of political, economic and social order will take some time, even after the election that is planned for late June. At the same time, there has been an increase in the number of incidents taking place along its border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, demonstrating how fragile the stability in the Balkan region is.

The unrest and tension stemming from ethnic rivalries in Kosovo in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the difficulties in the implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina are, likewise, sources of concern for the maintenance of regional peace and security, as is the situation surrounding inter-ethnic relations in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia itself.

In view of these considerations, my delegation shares the views of the Secretary-General which are contained in his report in document S/1997/365, and fully supports his rationale for the renewal of the mandate of UNPREDEP for an additional six months, until 30 November 1997. I also welcome his endeavour to ensure the cost-effectiveness of the Force, coherence in the implementation of its mandate, greater efficiency in its operations and increased flexibility in its response to changing circumstances on the ground.

The importance that the Government of Japan attaches to the stability of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is demonstrated in the bilateral efforts it has been making to complement those of the international community. For example, in March of this year my Government extended to the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia non-project grant aid in the amount of 500 million yen, and is ready to consider the possibility of further aid in this direction.

In conclusion, allow me to pay tribute, on behalf of the Government of Japan, to Mr. Henryk Sokalski, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General; to Brigadier-General Bo Wranker, the Force Commander of UNPREDEP; and to all the military and civilian personnel under their command for the dedication and skill with which they are carrying out their important tasks.

The President: There are no further speakers inscribed on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

United Nations

S/PV.3784

Security Council

Fifty-second Year

Provisional

3784th Meeting

Thursday, 29 May 1997, 6.25 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Park	(Republic of Korea)
Members:	Chile	Mr. Larraín
	China	Mr. Liu Jieyi
	Costa Rica	Mr. Sáenz Biolley
	Egypt	Mr. Awaad
	France	Mr. Thiebaud
	Guinea-Bissau	Mr. Lopes da Rosa
	Japan	Mr. Konishi
	Kenya	Mr. Mahugu
	Poland	Mr. Wlosowicz
	Portugal	Mrs. Gomes
	Russian Federation	Mr. Sergeev
	Sweden	Mr. Osvald
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Richmond
	United States of America	Mr. Richardson

Agenda

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

97-85629 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 6.25 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council expresses its support for the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as they begin a new period in their history. The Council respects the legitimate national aspirations of the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to achieve peace, national reconciliation and progress in the political, economic and social fields to the benefit of all, and opposes any interference in its internal affairs.

"The Security Council recalls its resolution 1097 (1997) of 18 February 1997 which endorses the United Nations five-point peace plan.

"The Security Council welcomes the end of the fighting and expresses its satisfaction that stability has begun to return to the country.

"The Security Council reaffirms the national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and calls for the withdrawal of all external forces, including mercenaries.

"The Security Council, in accordance with the United Nations five-point peace plan, calls for the rapid and peaceful settlement of the crisis through dialogue and the convening of an international conference on peace, security and development in the Great Lakes region. The Council also reaffirms the statement of its President of 30 April 1997 (S/PRST/1997/24) calling for rapid agreement on peaceful transitional arrangements leading to the holding of democratic and free elections with the participation of all parties.

"The Security Council believes that the convening of an international conference on peace, security and development in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity will be essential in promoting regional peace and stability.

"The Security Council, in accordance with the United Nations five-point peace plan, calls for protection and security for all refugees and displaced persons and facilitation of access to humanitarian assistance. It reiterates its call for full respect for the rights of refugees and displaced persons, and for access and safety for humanitarian relief workers. It also reiterates in the strongest terms its call for complete cooperation with the United Nations mission investigating reports of massacres, other atrocities and violations of international humanitarian law in the country, including to provide it full and immediate access and to ensure its security. It is particularly concerned by reports that refugees in the east of the country are being systematically killed. It calls for an immediate end to the violence against refugees in the country.

"The Security Council expresses its deep appreciation to the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and their Special Representative, to the Government of South Africa, and to all those inside and outside the region for their efforts to facilitate a peaceful solution to the crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1997/31.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 6.35 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.3785

Security Council

Fifty-second Year

Provisional

3785th Meeting

Friday, 30 May 1997, 12.05 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Park	(Republic of Korea)
Members:	Chile	Mr. Larraín
	China	Mr. Liu Jieyi
	Costa Rica	Mr. Berrocal Soto
	Egypt	Mr. Abdel Aziz
	France	Mr. Legal
	Guinea-Bissau	Mr. Cabral
	Japan	Mr. Konishi
	Kenya	Mr. Mahugu
	Poland	Mr. Matuszewski
	Portugal	Mr. Monteiro
	Russian Federation	Mr. Gatilov
	Sweden	Mr. Osvald
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir John Weston
	United States of America	Mr. Hume

Agenda

The situation in Burundi

97-85635 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 12.05 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Burundi

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Burundi in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Nsanze (Burundi) took a seat at the Council table.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to document S/1997/319, which contains the text of a letter dated 18 April 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a copy of the official communiqué of the Fourth Arusha Summit meeting on the Burundi conflict.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is concerned that, despite recent positive developments, there is continuing instability in Burundi. It recalls its resolution 1072 (1996) of 30 August 1996, in which, *inter alia,* it demanded that all sides ln Burundi declare a unilateral cessation of hostilities and initiate unconditional negotiations with a view to reaching a comprehensive political settlement.

"The Security Council reiterates its support for the efforts of the regional leaders and takes note of the Joint Communiqué (S/1997/319) of 16 April 1997 issued following the Fourth Arusha Regional Summit on the Burundi Conflict held in Arusha, Tanzania. In particular, the Council welcomes the decision of the regional leaders to ease sanctions in order to alleviate the suffering of the people of Burundi.

"The Security Council welcomes the fact that talks are being held in Rome which are complementary to the Arusha process. It also welcomes the commitment of the Government of Burundi to the comprehensive political dialogue among all the parties within the framework of the Arusha process. It urges all the parties in Burundi to continue to pursue a negotiated settlement and to refrain from actions which are detrimental to such dialogue.

"The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the involuntary resettlement of rural populations and calls upon the Government of Burundi to allow the people to return to their homes without any hindrance.

"The Security Council expresses its support and appreciation to former President Nyerere as well as to the Special Representative of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in their efforts to find a peaceful solution to the crisis in Burundi.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council informed on the situation in Burundi, especially with regard to the progress of a negotiated and peaceful settlement in the country.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the matter."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1997/32.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.3786

Security Council

Fifty-second Year

Provisional

3786th Meeting

Wednesday, 4 June 1997, 12.40 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Lavrov	(Russian Federation)
Members:	Chile	Mr. Somavía
	China	Mr. Wang Xuexian
	Costa Rica	Mr. Sáenz Biolley
	Egypt	Mr. Awaad
	France	Mr. Dejammet
	Guinea-Bissau	Mr. Cabral
	Japan	Mr. Konishi
	Kenya	Mr. Mahugu
	Poland	Mr. Wlosowicz
	Portugal	Mr. Monteiro
	Republic of Korea	Mr. Choi
	Sweden	Mr. Osvald
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Richmond
	United States of America	Mr. Gnehm

Agenda

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 986 (1995) (S/1997/419)

Letter dated 30 May 1997 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/417)

97-85650 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 12.40 p.m.

Expression of thanks to the retiring President

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): As this is the first meeting of the Security Council for the month of June, I should like to take this opportunity to pay tribute, on behalf of the Council, to His Excellency Mr. Park Soo Gil, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, for his service as President of the Security Council for the month of May 1997, and to his entire delegation for their outstanding work. I am sure I speak for all members of the Security Council in expressing deep appreciation to Ambassador Park for the great diplomatic skill and unfailing courtesy with which he conducted the Council's business last month.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 986 (1995) (S/1997/419)

Letter dated 30 May 1997 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/417)

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 986 (1995), document S/1997/419, and the letter dated 30 May 1997 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, document S/1997/417.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/1997/428, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution (S/1997/428) before it. If I hear no objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Kenya, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1111 (1997).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.3787

Security Council

Fifty-second Year

Provisional

3787th Meeting

Thursday, 12 June 1997, 12.05 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Lavrov	(Russian Federation)
Members:	Chile	Mr. Llanos
	China	Mr. Wang Xuexian
	Costa Rica	Mr. Berrocal Soto
	Egypt	Mr. Awaad
	France	Mr. Thiebaud
	Guinea-Bissau	Mr. Cabral
	Japan	Mr. Owada
	Kenya	Mr. Mahugu
	Poland	Mr. Wlosowicz
	Portugal	Mr. Monteiro
	Republic of Korea	Mr. Park
	Sweden	Mr. Osvald
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Gomersall
	United States of America	Mr. Richardson

Agenda

The situation Bosnia and Herzegovina

97-85660 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 12.05 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which she requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Ms. Kalajdzisalihović (Bosnia and Herzegovina) took a seat at the Council table.

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/1997/445, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to document S/1997/434, which contains the text of a letter dated 5 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Political Declaration from the Ministerial Meeting of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council, held at Sintra, Portugal, on 30 May 1997.

It is my understanding that the Security Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution (S/1997/445) before it. If I hear no objection, I shall now put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Kenya, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1112 (1997).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.10 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.3788

Security Council

Fifty-second Year

Provisional

3788th Meeting

Thursday, 12 June 1997, 12.10 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Lavrov	(Russian Federation)
Members:	Chile	Mr. Llanos
	China	Mr. Wang Xuexian
	Costa Rica	Mr. Berrocal Soto
	Egypt	Mr. Awaad
	France	Mr. Dejammet
	Guinea-Bissau	Mr. Cabral
	Japan	Mr. Owada
	Kenya	Mr. Mahugu
	Poland	Mr. Wlosowicz
	Portugal	Mr. Monteiro
	Republic of Korea	Mr. Park
	Sweden	Mr. Osvald
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Gomersall
	United States of America	Mr. Richardson

Agenda

The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1997/415)

97-85666 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 12.10 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1997/415)

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Tajikistan, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Alimov (Tajikistan) took a seat at the Council table.

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan, document S/1997/415.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/1997/444, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the following other documents: S/1997/385, letter dated 20 May 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Protocol on Political Questions and the Bishkek Memorandum signed at the conclusion of the inter-Tajik talks in Bishkek on 18 May 1997; and S/1997/410, letter dated 28 May 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Protocol on the Guarantees of Implementation of the General Agreement on Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan, signed by the delegations of the Republic of Tajikistan and of the United Tajik Opposition in Tehran on 28 May 1997.

It is my understanding that the Security Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution (S/1997/444) before it. If I hear no objection, I shall now put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Kenya, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1113 (1997).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.

United Nations

S/PV.3789

Security Council

Fifty-second Year

Provisional

3789th Meeting

Friday, 13 June 1997, 4.25 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Lavrov	(Russian Federation)
Members:	Chile	Mr. Somavía
	China	Mr. Liu Jieyi
	Costa Rica	Mr. Sáenz Biolley
	Egypt	Mr. Elaraby
	France	Mr. Dejammet
	Guinea-Bissau	Mr. Da Rosa
	Japan	Mr. Konishi
	Kenya	Mr. Mahugu
	Poland	Mr. Wlosowicz
	Portugal	Mrs. Gomes
	Republic of Korea	Mr. Park
	Sweden	Mr. Osvald
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Gomersall
	United States of America	Mr. Gnehm

Agenda

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

97-85679 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 4.25 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the following documents: S/1997/455 and S/1997/458, letters dated 9 and 11 June 1997, respectively, from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council; S/1997/456, letter dated 13 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter dated 5 June 1997 from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq addressed to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991); and S/1997/457, letter dated 13 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter dated 6 June 1997 from the Under-Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Deputy Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council takes note of the letters from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission dated 9 and 11 June 1997 (S/1997/455 and S/1997/458), the letter from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq dated 5 June 1997 (S/1997/456) and the letter from the Under-Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Iraq dated 6 June 1997 (S/1997/457). The Council expresses serious concern at the four incidents on 4, 5 and 7 June 1997 in which Iraqi personnel unacceptably interfered with helicopter flights operating in support of inspection of sites designated by the Special Commission under Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991), endangering the helicopters and their crews, as well as persons on the ground.
>
> "The Security Council deplores these incidents and underlines that Iraq must immediately take effective steps to put an end to all such actions. The Council reminds Iraq of its obligations under the relevant resolutions of the Council, in particular resolution 1060 (1996). The Council affirms that Iraq is obliged to ensure the security of the personnel of the Special Commission and to permit the Commission to carry out its air operations anywhere in Iraq without interference of any kind in accordance with pertinent provisions of resolution 707 (1991). The Council recalls the commitments contained in the joint statement of the Special Commission and Iraq of 22 June 1996.
>
> "The Security Council reiterates its continuing support to the Special Commission in its efforts to ensure the implementation of its mandate under the relevant resolutions of the Council".

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1997/33.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 4.35 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.3790

Security Council

Fifty-second Year

Provisional

3790th Meeting

Thursday, 19 June 1997, 10 a.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Lavrov	(Russian Federation)
Members:	Chile	Mr. Larraín
	China	Mr. Wang Xuexian
	Costa Rica	Mr. Sáenz Biolley
	Egypt	Mr. Elaraby
	France	Mr. Dejammet
	Guinea-Bissau	Mr. Lopes da Rosa
	Japan	Mr. Takasu
	Kenya	Mr. Mahugu
	Poland	Mr. Wrobel
	Portugal	Mr. Soares
	Republic of Korea	Mr. Park
	Sweden	Mr. Osvald
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir John Weston
	United States of America	Mr. Inderfurth

Agenda

Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations

97-85691 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 10.10 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council.

"The Security Council has considered the matter of protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations and has given careful consideration to the views expressed in the debate on the matter at its 3778th meeting on 21 May 1997.

"The Security Council notes that massive displacement of civilian populations in conflict situations may pose a serious challenge to international peace and security. The Council, in seeking protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations, underlines the importance of pursuing a coordinated and comprehensive approach in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Security Council expresses its grave concern at the recent increase in attacks or use of force in conflict situations against refugees and other civilians, in violation of the relevant rules of international law, including those of international humanitarian law. The Council reiterates its condemnation of such acts and once again calls upon all those concerned to comply strictly with the relevant rules of international law. In particular, it calls upon all parties concerned to ensure the safety of refugees, displaced persons and other civilians, and guarantee the unimpeded and safe access of United Nations and other humanitarian personnel to those in need.

"The Security Council also expresses its grave concern at all attacks or use of force against United Nations and other personnel associated with United Nations operations as well as personnel of humanitarian organizations, in violation of the relevant rules of international law, including those of international humanitarian law. In this context, the Council recalls its resolution 868 (1993) and the statement by its President of 12 March 1997 (S/PRST/1997/13). It also recalls the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1994. In this context, it calls upon all parties concerned to ensure the safety and security of these personnel as well as personnel of humanitarian organizations, and encourages all States to consider ways and means to strengthen the protection of such personnel.

"The Security Council reminds all States and others concerned of the need to bring to justice those who violate international humanitarian law. In this context, it recalls the resolution on the establishment of an international criminal court adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1996 (A/RES/51/207).

"The Security Council supports further exploration of ways and means by which the international community may enhance the compliance by parties concerned with the relevant rules of international law, including those of international humanitarian law.

"The Security Council encourages States to consider acceding to the relevant international conventions designed to address the problems of refugees.

"The Security Council underlines the importance of ensuring clear, appropriate and realistic mandates to be implemented in an impartial manner as well as adequate resources for United Nations peacekeeping operations. In this context, the Council, in establishing or authorizing an operation to protect humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations, reaffirms the principles of full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the States concerned. The Council also underlines the importance of ensuring the proper discharge of the mandates conferred upon peacekeeping operations.

"The Security Council stresses the importance of ensuring closer coordination between the relevant United Nations bodies and other international agencies, acting in accordance with their own mandates and status, with a view to effectively providing or protecting humanitarian assistance to those in need. In this context, the Council encourages an enhanced role for the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in coordination to this end.

"The Security Council stresses the importance of the activities of the relevant United Nations bodies, agencies and other international humanitarian organizations and the need for these activities to continue to be carried out in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality of humanitarian assistance.

"The Security Council also stresses the importance of crisis prevention, including by addressing the root causes of such crises. It therefore encourages the Secretary-General and all States to look further into practical ways to enhance the United Nations capacity and capability in this regard.

"The Security Council encourages the Secretary-General to study further how to improve the protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1997/34.

In conclusion, I should like once again to express my gratitude to the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea, who coordinated the informal consultations for the preparation of this presidential statement.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 10.20 a.m.

United Nations S/PV.3791

Security Council

Fifty-second Year

Provisional

3791st Meeting

Thursday, 19 June 1997, 12.45 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Lavrov	(Russian Federation)
Members:	Chile	Mr. Somavía
	China	Mr. Wang Xuexian
	Costa Rica	Mr. Sáenz Biolley
	Egypt	Mr. Awaad
	France	Mr. Dejammet
	Guinea-Bissau	Mr. Lopes da Rosa
	Japan	Mr. Owada
	Kenya	Mr. Mahugu
	Poland	Ms. Gospodarczyk
	Portugal	Mr. Soares
	Republic of Korea	Mr. Park
	Sweden	Mr. Osvald
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Gomersall
	United States of America	Mr. Richardson

Agenda

The situation in Albania

Letter dated 14 June 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/460)

Letter dated 16 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/464)

97-85697 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 12.45 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Albania

Letter dated 14 June 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/460)

Letter dated 16 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/464)

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Albania, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Romania, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Kulla (Albania) took a seat at the Council table; Mr. Sucharipa (Austria), Mr. Reyn (Belgium), Mr. Truelsen (Denmark), Mr. Orpana (Finland), Mr. Reichel (Germany), Mr. Zacharakis (Greece), Mr. Hoey (Ireland), Mr. Fulci (Italy), Mr. Wolzfeld (Luxembourg), Mrs. Van Daalen (Netherlands), Mr. Gorita (Romania), Mr. Laclaustra (Spain), Mr. Džundev (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and Mr. Çelem (Turkey) took the seats reserved for them at the side of the Council Chamber.

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the letter dated 14 June 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, document S/1997/460, and the letter dated 16 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, document S/1997/464.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/1997/472, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by Albania, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to document S/1997/471, which contains the text of a letter dated 17 June 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

The first speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Albania, to whom I give the floor.

Mr. Kulla (Albania): Allow me first to thank you, Sir, for your competent guidance of the proceedings of the Security Council during this month and to congratulate your predecessor, His Excellency Ambassador Park of the Republic of Korea, on his presidency last month.

On behalf of the Albanian Government, I should like to express my appreciation to the members of the Security Council for their prompt and effective reaction to the situation in Albania through resolution 1101 (1997) and for the attention they have given to the periodic reports of the Steering Committee. Our thanks go also to the Secretary-General for his valuable contribution to this issue.

At the same time, my Government and people are grateful to the coalition of the willing for the creation of the Multinational Protection Force headed by Italy. The Multinational Protection Force, in cooperation with the Albanian authorities, has been successful in improving the situation in my country. The Albanian people are in the process of taking important decisions for the stability and the future of the country through parliamentary elections.

With this in mind, I invite the members of the Council to vote in favour of the present draft resolution, which would authorize the Multinational Protection Force to further help in the normalization of the situation in Albania.

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): I thank the representative of Albania for the kind words he addressed to me.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Italy. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Fulci (Italy): The unity of intent and action of the international community in facing the Albanian crisis has been, in our opinion, exemplary. That is what made it possible to contain a rapidly deteriorating situation that could have threatened the long-term stability of the country. By taking quick and effective action, the international community also prevented a dangerous spill-over into neighbouring countries.

To get an idea of how difficult a task this was, consider the number of bodies involved: the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the European Union, the Department of Humanitarians Affairs of the United Nations and the Western European Union. Under its then President, Ambassador Wlosowicz of Poland, the Security Council approved resolution 1101 (1997) in record time, on 28 March, only one day after it had been submitted. Thanks to this swift action, 11 European countries — Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and Turkey — established the force led by Italy. In a matter of days — I repeat, days, not weeks — this force was deployed on Albanian territory, in the framework of a peace operation code-named "Alba".

The mandate contained in the original resolution expires on 28 June. The new draft resolution before the Council accepts the request that the mandate be extended for another six weeks. In so doing, the draft resolution also rightly underlines the fact that the mandate of the force has been carried out and implemented, in close cooperation with the Albanian authorities, in a neutral and impartial way and, I would add, with the utmost precision. The multinational protection force has conformed in every respect and detail to the dispositions contained in resolution 1101 (1997). Six comprehensive and detailed bi-monthly reports were punctually submitted to the Council and examined by it.

Thanks to the multinational contingent's constant presence and patrolling activity throughout almost all of Albania, the force has had the greatest possible visibility and mobility. These two elements were crucial to achieving the goals contained in the mandate: in humanitarian terms, the return to a situation of normalcy; in security terms, first, as I said earlier, the containment of a rapidly deteriorating situation, and secondly, a steady, gradual return to law and order, allowing international organizations to carry on their operations in Albania.

The multinational protection force has been a constant and highly visible point of reference for Albanian institutions and for all the citizens of Albania, helping to restore a climate of greater trust. Judging from other crisis areas where the international community was unable to respond with equal speed and determination, it is not hard to imagine what the Albanian situation might have been today if the Council and the force had not promptly intervened.

For Italy, Operation Alba represented an extraordinary commitment of men and resources. Our leadership of a force of 6,115 men, our contingents in other parts of the Balkans, and the initiatives that my country supported and will continue to support are testimony to our commitment to both the security of a nation with whom we have ties of friendship and history, and the stability of the entire region.

Operation Alba will hopefully be concluded in six weeks. We welcome the OSCE's decision of yesterday, 18 June, to support the Albanian decision to hold new parliamentary elections on 29 June. We are confident that these elections will be a crucial step on the road out of the Albanian crisis and towards a period of rehabilitation and reconstruction. In short, it will be the Albanian people's first step towards taking charge, once again, of their own destiny.

Of course, the achievement of this goal will not mean the end of either the economic emergency or the need for a sustained international commitment in Albania. The country will still be faced with a number of economic, financial and social difficulties that will need to be addressed in order to put the country safely back on the road to peace, development and progress.

A preparatory meeting for a donor conference took place in Rome on 26 May, under the chairmanship of the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lamberto Dini. A

ministerial conference will be convened, again in Rome, after the Albanian elections to assess the progress in Albania and provide guidance for future international action. Needless to say, this will have to include the mobilization of resources from the donor community and close coordination between the donors, the international financial institutions and the Albanian authorities.

The key to effectiveness and early response in this crisis has been intense and in-depth consultation and coordination. The initial decision to create a Steering Committee in Rome, in which all the countries contributing to the force and the international organizations involved could interact and make common decisions in real time, once a week, was a tool contributing to the success of the entire operation. We believe it provides an example to be followed for similar occurrences in the future.

I conclude, Mr. President, by expressing my warmest thanks to you personally and to all the members of the Council for the positive and swift decisions made both on 28 March and today, proving how effective this body can be in promoting peace and stability in the world, in line with the noble principles and ideals envisioned in the Charter. I also wish to thank in particular the Permanent Representative of France, Ambassador Alain Dejammet, for having so ably and so eloquently presented to the Security Council the views and the needs of the countries participating in the multinational protection force. I also wish to commend the actions of the Permanent Representative of Albania, Ambassador Kulla, who has worked tirelessly in and around this Chamber to alleviate the plight of his country in these trying times.

Needless to say, I express the sincere thanks of the Government and people of Italy to all the countries that have joined in this action of good will, and to all their soldiers on the ground. Without the soldiers and their daily commitment and sacrifice, the concept of international solidarity in emergencies such as this would remain empty words.

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): I thank the representative of Italy for the kind words he addressed to me and to the members of the Council.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

I shall first give the floor to those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. Wang Xuexian (China) (*interpretation from Chinese*): The Charter of the United Nations clearly stipulates that the United Nations should not interfere in what are essentially the internal affairs of a State. In our view, the question of Albania is in essence an Albanian internal affair. Therefore, the Security Council should proceed with caution.

We are not in favour of authorizing the deployment in Albania of the multinational protection force. We are even less in favour of expanding the force's mandate. Moreover, we feel that, as the situation in Albania improves, the multinational protection force should terminate its mandate at an appropriate time.

The understanding of the Chinese delegation is that the deployment of the multinational protection force in Albania is a special measure taken under special circumstances. Taking into account the relevant request of the Albanian Government for the extension of the force's mandate, the Chinese delegation will not stand in the way of the adoption of the draft resolution. However, I wish to stress that safeguarding the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter is in the fundamental and long-term interests of the countries of the world.

In the long run, the question of Albania can be resolved only by the Albanian people themselves. We sincerely hope that the Government and people of Albania will make joint efforts to ensure that peace and stability return to their country as soon as possible.

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): I shall now put to the vote the draft resolution in document S/1997/472.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Kenya, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Against:

None

Abstaining:
China

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): The result of the voting is as follows: 14 votes in favour, none against and one abstaining. The draft resolution has been adopted as resolution 1114 (1997).

There are no further speakers inscribed on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.3792

Security Council
Fifty-second Year

Provisional

3792nd Meeting
Saturday, 21 June 1997, 9.30 p.m.
New York

President:	Mr. Lavrov	(Russian Federation)
Members:	Chile	Mr. Larraín
	China	Mr. Qin Huasun
	Costa Rica	Mr. Sáenz Biolley
	Egypt	Mr. Elaraby
	France	Mr. Dejammet
	Guinea-Bissau	Mr. Lopes da Rosa
	Japan	Mr. Owada
	Kenya	Mr. Mahugu
	Poland	Mr. Wlosowicz
	Portugal	Mr. Monteiro
	Republic of Korea	Mr. Park
	Sweden	Mr. Osvald
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir John Weston
	United States of America	Mr. Gnehm

Agenda

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

97-85711 (E)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.10 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of item 2 of the agenda. The Security Council is meeting today in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/1997/479, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by Chile, Costa Rica, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The Republic of Korea has also become one of the sponsors of the draft resolution.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the following other documents: S/1997/462, S/1997/465, S/1997/473 and S/1997/481, letters from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations dated 14, 16, 18 and 20 June 1997, respectively, addressed to the President of the Security Council; and documents S/1997/474 and S/1997/475, letters from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) dated 12 and 19 June 1997, respectively, addressed to the President of the Security Council.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

I shall first give the floor to those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Sir John Weston (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland): The Security Council is meeting today to respond to the latest in a series of incidents in which the Iraqi authorities have sought to impose conditions on the rights of the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) — rights which are explicitly set out in resolutions of this Council. Such actions by Iraq are completely unacceptable; the Council is about to condemn them.

The blockage of UNSCOM inspections which occurred on 10 and 12 June is part of a clear pattern of concealment, harassment and obstruction aimed at limiting UNSCOM's access. This Iraqi campaign to prevent the Special Commission carrying out the mandate given to it by this Council is obviously directed from the highest levels in Baghdad.

We continue to witness examples of non-cooperation on the part of Iraq, for example over UNSCOM Inspection 155 in July last year, the saga over the missile debris in December, the recent endangerment of UNSCOM helicopters, and now these two latest incidents.

The Executive Chairman of the Special Commission has declared that Iraq has violated the Joint Programme of Action and the sensitive site modalities drawn up by him in June 1996. He has appealed for the Council's support. We must heed his call. The measures proposed in this resolution are targeted and limited, but they are a clear demonstration of our support.

UNSCOM's investigations have clearly demonstrated that from the outset the Government of Iraq has engaged in a coordinated attempt to conceal from the Special Commission the full extent of its activities, both before and after the passage of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), related to weapons of mass destruction. It is simply incredible for Iraq to claim that this campaign of concealment was the work of the late Hussein Kamil and a few associates. If this Council is ever to have confidence that Iraq has fully complied with resolution 687 (1991), it is essential that this mechanism of deception and concealment is fully exposed and brought to an end. Otherwise we cannot know whether caches of equipment, documents, facilities, or entire programmes still exist of which we are unaware and which will therefore not be subject to monitoring.

The Executive Chairman has told us that the organizations responsible for this concealment are closely linked to those responsible for the highest levels of national security in Iraq. It is thus clearly within UNSCOM's mandate to investigate these organizations. If the Government of Iraq finds this uncomfortable, the remedy is in its hands. It must be completely open with the Special Commission and cease all obstruction and harassment. Only then can there be progress towards

fulfilling the requirements of section C of resolution 687 (1991).

Iraq has repeatedly assured this Council of its commitment to furnishing full cooperation to UNSCOM but has failed to translate these assurances into reality. The United Kingdom delegation believes that it is now time to remind Iraq, in a real but measured way, of its obligations to this Council and to the Special Commission. We believe that the draft resolution currently before us is reasonable, proportionate and focused, and for this reason my delegation has sponsored, and will be voting in support of, this text.

Mr. Elaraby (Egypt) (*interpretation from Arabic*): I should first like to express the appreciation of the Egyptian delegation for the spirit of constructive cooperation in which the consultations took place leading to the text on which we will vote today. The new text takes into account the numerous comments that we made, and those put forward by other delegations. Although the draft resolution before us still includes certain elements with which we are not totally satisfied, the message contained in the draft is that implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council should be supported. It is fundamentally different from the original text about which my delegation had expressed many reservations based on the Charter, law, policy and procedure — reservations that would have led us to oppose to that draft text if it had been put to the vote.

In this respect, I wish to emphasize the following points. First, the original text contained additional sanctions to be imposed upon Iraq at a time when the regional Arab, African and Islamic organizations and those associated with the Non-Aligned Movement wish the Special Commission to end its mission so as to put an end to the suffering of the Iraqi people.

Secondly, the original text did not refer to respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq — principles that are in conformity with the provisions of the Charter and reaffirmed in all the relevant resolutions of the Council.

Thirdly, the provisions of the Charter give the Council the main responsibility for safeguarding international peace and security. The general position of the original text would have led the Council to give up its prerogatives by handing them over to a technical commission under the Council, which would have been an extraordinary, non-constitutional and unprecedented measure.

Fourthly, the original text would have created an imbalance in the provisions laid down by resolution 687 (1991), the comprehensive resolution under which the sanctions system was set up in an organized, institutional, balanced framework guaranteeing political control by the Council over the work of the Special Commission.

Those are some of our comments with regard to the original draft. As I said, the new draft text takes into account many of those comments. The delegation of Egypt also wishes to stress that paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, which relates to the mandate of the Special Commission, should be understood to mean that the Commission should implement all Security Council resolutions and written and oral agreements between the Commission and Iraq, as well as the declaration of 22 June last year.

The Egyptian delegation has always stressed the need for Iraq to cooperate with the Special Commission in implementing the mandate conferred upon it by the Council. In this respect we must emphasize that when we express our appreciation in the Council for the work of the Special Commission and the progress that has been achieved with regard to its mandate, and when we pay tribute to the efforts of Ambassador Ekeus, this position certainly includes an implicit recognition by the Council of the fact that Iraq has, in effect, cooperated with the Commission. We hope that this cooperation, which was emphasized in the last comprehensive report of the Commission, will continue and be further consolidated without any obstacles.

In conclusion, the Egyptian delegation wishes to reaffirm that its vote in favour of the draft resolution is based on the fact that it does not contain any new sanctions against Iraq. This support is in conformity with the firm position of Egypt that, on the one hand, Iraq should respect its obligations and implement all the relevant Security Council resolutions, and, on the other, that the territorial sovereignty and integrity of Iraq should be respected. Iraq and the Special Commission should respect the provisions of the agreements concluded, especially the Joint Programme of Action and the arrangements for inspecting the sensitive sites.

Mr. Owada (Japan): On a number of occasions in the past, the Security Council has had to take action in the face of Iraq's non-cooperation with the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) by adopting resolutions and presidential statements condemning Iraq's actions and demanding full cooperation with the Special

Commission in accordance with its obligations under relevant resolutions. Only last week, on 13 June, the Council had to adopt a presidential statement, in relation to a series of obstructions to UNSCOM's aerial activity, reminding Iraq of its obligations under relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1060 (1996).

However, the most recent incidents of Iraq's non-cooperation represent persistent attempts on the part of the Iraqi authorities to defy the rights of inspection of UNSCOM. Ambassador Ekeus, Executive Chairman of UNSCOM, made that abundantly clear in his briefing to the Council on 18 June. The letter from the Foreign Minister of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council also confirmed this point by invoking, contrary to Iraq's obligation under relevant resolutions, justifications for its denial of UNSCOM's right of inspection. Clearly, these recent Iraqi actions cannot simply be considered as technical violations of inspection procedures; the authority of the Security Council is being challenged.

Furthermore, this issue should not be looked at as a mere technicality of violation of the sanctions regime against Iraq. It raises the most serious question of how to prevent the development of weapons of mass destruction, an issue of utmost concern to all of us in the Security Council, involving the problem of peace and stability in the region.

In view of Iraq's recurrent violations and concealment activities, which have continued despite consistent expressions of condemnation and warning from the Council, it is evident that an improvement in the Council's approach is in order for the purpose of letting Iraq comply with its obligations under the relevant resolutions. Simply to repeat condemnations which have been issued in the past for dealing with past sporadic incidents will not, in the view of my delegation, be sufficient in light of the gravity of the situation. A new approach is needed which should be achievement-oriented, so that the Council can bring about the compliance of Iraq with its obligations.

Based on this approach, Japan supports the direction in which the Security Council will now be moving in adopting this draft resolution. In particular, my delegation notes that paragraph 5 of the draft resolution is an essential element which seeks to bring Iraq to resume full cooperation with UNSCOM as soon as possible. It is our sincere hope that Iraq will change its position and cooperate unconditionally with UNSCOM.

It is particularly important in this context that paragraph 6 expresses the firm will of the Council to take additional measures to support UNSCOM unless Iraq is in compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of this draft resolution. My delegation understands the purport of this paragraph to require Iraq to cooperate fully with UNSCOM in form as well as in substance and to give immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to its officials and other persons under its authority for interviews, so that UNSCOM can exercise all its rights as an essential precondition for discharging its mandate.

In the view of my delegation, this draft resolution is an essential response, needed in order for the Council to carry out its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and for this reason Japan is cosponsoring this draft resolution. We hope that the Council can act unanimously.

Mr. Gnehm (United States of America): Six long years after the ceasefire resolution 687 (1991) established the framework for establishing peace and security in the Persian Gulf and for reintegrating Iraq into the community of peaceful nations, Iraq remains far from compliance with the obligations it made to this Council. On the contrary, Iraq has expended its best efforts to thwart the will of the Council, particularly in the crucial area of weapons of mass destruction. Never has this been made more clear than by Chairman Ekeus when he briefed the Council this week on the extremely serious incidents that have led us to this draft resolution today.

Chairman Ekeus documented a pattern of Iraqi abuses that extends well beyond the three incidents of blockage directed at inspection teams of the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) on 10 June and 12 June. Since 1991, Iraq has made every effort to conceal its true weapons capabilities, to destroy evidence of its programmes and supply routes and to lie about it to this Council. In the last two years, Iraqi efforts to interfere with the Special Commission in the execution of its mandate have intensified. UNSCOM inspectors have videotapes of members of the Republican Guard burying missile components; UNSCOM inspectors have observed blatant efforts to remove documents and other evidence from sites while the inspectors themselves have been prevented from entering; and UNSCOM inspectors have been refused permission to interview knowledgeable individuals.

Not only do these actions grossly violate Iraq's obligations under Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991) and 1060 (1996), they abrogate even the modalities that Iraq itself agreed to with the Chairman just last year. And as Iraqi officials said explicitly to UNSCOM inspectors, these obstructionist actions were taken under orders from the highest authorities in Baghdad. There can be no doubt, as Chairman Ekeus has documented, that the UNSCOM system of inspection, verification and elimination faces the most serious threat it has faced since it was established.

Iraq's continued failure is a serious threat to the region's peace and security. In his report of 11 April, Chairman Ekeus states that he cannot certify that Iraq has accounted for all the proscribed weapons it possesses. He underscores again that Iraq maintains a policy deliberately designed to conceal the extent of its capabilities and the quantities of weapons it still maintains from the eyes of United Nations inspectors and continues to provide deliberately misleading information in its so-called full, final and complete declarations. His recent briefings to the Council confirm that there has been no improvement in these alarming policies since April.

The report also concludes, tellingly, that UNSCOM will not be able to complete its work until the "major political decision" is made by Iraq's leadership

> "to give up, once and for all, all capabilities and ambition to retain or acquire proscribed weapons".

Time and again this Council has expressed its support for UNSCOM through resolutions and the statements of the Council President. Iraq has responded with contempt. Well, the time for mere words is over. Iraq has shown us that it will never voluntarily comply with resolutions of the Council unless the Council acts firmly and decisively to enforce its will. That is why we have brought forward this draft resolution today, which will demonstrate conclusively to Iraq that its actions have serious consequences. Iraq has to know that if it not only fails to make progress but deliberately moves backwards in its respect for the Council and for the Commission, then there is a price to pay.

Let me be clear about the action the Council is taking today. We have chosen these particular steps because they are measured and targeted. The draft resolution limits suspension of the 60-day sanctions review to a fixed period, specifically until the next semi-annual UNSCOM/International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) progress report in October. The Council's action suspends only the reviews scheduled for 30 June and 30 August. In our view, there is no possibility that either of those reviews could result in a change in the sanctions regime, given the extent to which Iraq's current challenge has set back the Commission's work. So this measure sends a strong message to Baghdad that lifting sanctions will be impossible until Iraq fundamentally changes its approach.

Similarly, the Council expresses its intent to impose new measures, targeted precisely at those parties most responsible for the continued concealment of Iraq's weapons programmes, if Iraq ignores this latest draft resolution and fails to comply not just with the form but with the substance of the Commission's authority to conduct inspections and interviews without interference of any sort.

My Government shares the concerns of Chairman Ekeus that those hurt most by the actions of the Iraqi Government are the Iraqi people themselves, whose country remains a pariah because of the obstinate refusal of its leaders to abide by their international obligations. We too would like to see the day when Iraq can rejoin the world community as a respected member nation. But if UNSCOM cannot fulfil its mandate because of Iraqi interference, if the Executive Chairman cannot report that Iraq is in compliance with the resolutions of the Council, then the day cannot come when sanctions relief is in sight. The steps we have taken here today should be a concrete demonstration of this fact to the ruling clique in Baghdad. We hope they will heed this lesson well and draw the correct conclusions.

I should also like to add that by any measure, Rolf Ekeus's efforts as the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM since its beginning in 1991 have been exceptional. He brought refreshing candour, ingenuity and tenacity to the often daunting job of carrying out the Security Council's requirements. We thank Rolf Ekeus for his outstanding service. We are confident that Ambassador Butler will continue to provide the kind of leadership that distinguished his predecessor.

The United States pledges its continued strong support to UNSCOM in its mission to ensure full Iraqi compliance with Security Council resolutions. By its decision today, the Council has demonstrated that it will do the same.

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): I now put to the vote the draft resolution contained in document S/1997/479.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Kenya, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1115 (1997).

I shall now give the floor to those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. Qin Huasun (China) (*interpretation from Chinese*): The Chinese Government supports the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) in the fulfilment of its mandate in strict compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. We are concerned about the recent verification problems, and we urge Iraq to implement fully the relevant resolutions of the Council and better cooperate with UNSCOM.

At the same time, we believe that a sovereign State's legitimate security concerns should be respected by all parties; that Security Council resolution 687 (1991) should be fully implemented; and that Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence should be respected. Last June, UNSCOM and Iraq signed a joint statement, which should be fully implemented in real earnest.

The sanctions against Iraq have been in force for six years now. According to UNSCOM's report, in the past six years Iraq has basically maintained its cooperation with the Special Commission, and UNSCOM has also made great progress in discharging the mandate entrusted to it by the Council. Moreover, Iraq cooperated with UNSCOM in most of the more than 40 inspections it has conducted in recent weeks. Under these circumstances, we should consider gradually lifting sanctions against Iraq in order to alleviate its humanitarian difficulties.

However, the resolution before us decides to suspend the review of sanctions against Iraq by the Council in accordance with the relevant resolutions and threatens to impose further sanctions. This is not fair. The Chinese Government has always opposed the wilful imposition and threat of sanctions against a country. Experience has shown that this is counterproductive and may not serve to solve problems in an appropriate manner.

We have also noted that considerable changes have been incorporated in the current resolution, with the deletion of new sanctions against Iraq and of the reference to the larger pattern of non-cooperation, and with the addition of some positive elements. For instance, the resolution reiterates the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq, and states that UNSCOM should conduct inspections in accordance with its mandate, as authorized by the Security Council.

For these reasons, the Chinese delegation voted in favour of the resolution before us.

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of the Russian Federation.

The Russian delegation supported the resolution before the Security Council for its consideration. We would like to reiterate our unswerving commitment to the full implementation of the mandate given the United Nations Special Commission by the Security Council. Russia staunchly advocates Iraq's fulfilling of its obligations deriving from the relevant resolutions of the Council.

At the same time, the Security Council must be guided in its activities by the need quickly to achieve the objectives set forth in these resolutions. In this context, we also consider the situation relating to the recent incidents involving inspections by the Special Commission, which was denied access to sites of concern to it. In this connection, it was extremely important that the Security Council should state its position clearly and with one voice. Agreements were arrived at between the Special Commission and Iraq on the practical modalities for carrying out inspections, and these agreements must be fully implemented. All members of the Council unambiguously reiterated their commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq.

We note that, during work on the draft resolution, account was taken of virtually all the concerns of all delegations and the specific proposals made by them. As a result, the resolution does not set out a one-sided approach, but rather a balanced reaction that reflects both the very core of the problem and the broad range of

views of the members of the Security Council. Today, the Security Council has reached consensus. This consensus is indeed an appropriate response to the situation that developed with respect to the inspections. It sends a clear signal of the Council's support for the work of the Special Commission as it implements its mandate. This consensus was not based on the logic of punishment but forms part of the Council's main thrust: to conclude this disarmament issue as quickly as possible and to achieve a lasting post-conflict settlement in the Persian Gulf on the basis of resolution 687 (1991).

I now resume my functions as President of the Security Council.

There are no further speakers. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 10.40 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.3793

Security Council

Fifty-second Year

Provisional

3793rd Meeting
Friday, 27 June 1997, 10 a.m.
New York

President:	Mr. Lavrov	(Russian Federation)
Members:	Chile	Mr. Somavía
	China	Mr. Qin Huasun
	Costa Rica	Mr. Sáenz Biolley
	Egypt	Mr. Elaraby
	France	Mr. Thiebaud
	Guinea-Bissau	Mr. Lopes da Rosa
	Japan	Mr. Owada
	Kenya	Mr. Musyoka
	Poland	Mr. Wlosowicz
	Portugal	Mr. Monteiro
	Republic of Korea	Mr. Choi
	Sweden	Mr. Liden
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir John Weston
	United States of America	Mr. Richardson

Agenda

The situation in Liberia

Twenty-third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1997/478)

97-85768 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m.

Welcome to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Kenya

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): I should like, at the outset of this meeting, to acknowledge the presence at the Council table of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Kenya, The Honourable Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, EGH, MP. On behalf of the Council, I extend to him a warm welcome.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Liberia

Twenty-third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1997/478)

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Liberia, in which she requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mrs. Osode (Liberia) took a seat at the Council table.

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the twenty-third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, document S/1997/478.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/1997/493, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Kenya, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1116 (1997).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 10.20 a.m.

United Nations S/PV.3794

Security Council
Fifty-second Year

Provisional

3794th Meeting
Friday, 27 June 1997, 10.20 a.m.
New York

President:	Mr. Lavrov	(Russian Federation)
Members:	Chile	Mr. Somavia
	China	Mr. Qin Huasun
	Costa Rica	Mr. Sáenz Biolley
	Egypt	Mr. Elaraby
	France	Mr. Thiebaud
	Guinea-Bissau	Mr. Lopes da Rosa
	Japan	Mr. Owada
	Kenya	Mr. Musyoka
	Poland	Mr. Wlosowicz
	Portugal	Mr. Monteiro
	Republic of Korea	Mr. Choi
	Sweden	Mr. Liden
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir John Weston
	United States of America	Mr. Richardson

Agenda

The situation in Cyprus

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/1997/437 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Letter dated 20 June 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/480)

97-85774 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 10.20 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Cyprus

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/199/437 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Letter dated 20 June 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/480)

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus, documents S/1997/437 and corrigendum 1 and addendum 1, and the letter dated 20 June 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, document S/1997/480.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/1997/492, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Kenya, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*interpretation from Russian*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1117 (1997).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 10.25 a.m.